



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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POETRY.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Morn on her rosy couch awoke,
Enchantment led the hour,
And mirth and music drank the dew
That freshened beauty's flower!
When from her bowers of deep delight,
I heard a young girl sing—
'Oh speak no ill of Poetry,
For 'tis a holy thing.'

The sun in noonday heat, rose high;
And on with heaving breast,
I saw a weary pilgrim toil,
Unlifted and unblest;
Yet still in trembling measures flow'd
Forth from a broken string—
'O speak no ill of Poetry,
For 'tis a holy thing.'

'Twas night, and death the curtains drew,
'Mid agony severe,
While there a willing spirit went
Home to a glorious sphere;
Yet still it sigh'd, 'e'en when was spread
The waiting angel's wing—
'O speak no ill of Poetry,
For 'tis a holy thing.'

From the Montreal Herald.

GREAT LOYAL MEETING.

We are happy to have it now in our power to lay before our readers the principal speeches delivered at the great meeting of Thursday.

The meeting was organised, as we stated yesterday, by the Hon. P. M. Gill coming forward and proposing that the Hon. G. Moffatt should take the chair. The Hon. mover paid a well merited tribute to the unwearied exertions of Mr. Moffatt, in the cause of the constitution, as well as to the spirit that gentleman had on all occasions evinced, for the political and commercial improvement of the province. The chair was then taken.

The Hon. GEORGE MOFFATT then addressed the Meeting as follows:—Gentlemen, I feel highly gratified in being called to preside over this very numerous and respectable meeting, and I thank you for your cordial reception of the nomination. You are already apprised, Gentlemen, through the medium of the requisition, which many of you have signed, of the object for which the present meeting has been called—namely, to take into consideration certain resolutions adopted at public meetings recently held in various parts of the country. These meetings have been promoted and chiefly managed by the leaders of the House of Assembly...of that Assembly, which, after transmitting its petitions to the Imperial Parliament & praying its intervention, and without waiving the result, plainly told that authority and the people of this province in September last, that it would not again proceed to business until its demands were first conceded; and which, in other words amount to this, that unless the Assembly is allowed to domineer over every other authority in the province, it will neither make any legal appropriation for the regular and impartial administration of Justice or the support of the Civil Government, without which society itself cannot long be held together, nor legislate for the wants of the province, however urgent those wants may be. Under these circumstances the King's Ministers have been reluctantly compelled to resort to the Imperial Parliament, thro' which they have carried a series of resolutions, intended for the most pressing necessities of the case. I am far from thinking that the resolutions meet the case as it should be met, but they go as far as the Ministers think it necessary to go at present. It could not be doubted that whenever the views of the Assembly should be fairly brought under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, its decisions would be widely at variance with the pretensions of the Assembly. The leaders of the latter are, in consequence highly displeased, and are trying every means to produce discontent and disaffection in the country, in the hope of thereby intimidating the government; numerous meetings have been held for this purpose, and the resolutions thereof are of the most seditious and disorganizing character, & in order that these may not be taken to be the sense of the country, which Messrs. Hume and Roebuck would gladly find a pretext for asserting, it becomes necessary that those who are opposed to them should speak out, as I feel persuaded this meeting will do, and distinctly disclaim any participation in a course of proceeding as repugnant to their

feeling as, if successful, it would be destructive of their interests. We do not mean to deny that there are grievances in the country which it is the duty of the Government to redress. There are grievances under which we labour, and which have been embodied in our petitions to the local as well as to the Imperial authorities; and while we condemn and discountenance the disorganising and revolutionary proceedings of our opponents, let it be well understood, that we abate not one jot of our claims; but on the contrary, that we will continue to urge them and to use all constitutional measures to further them, until we obtain redress; and as our cause is a just one, so we confidently hope, that the Government will in due time listen to our prayer, and dispose of it favorably.

Jules Quesnel, Esq. then came forward & defended the course the British government had taken, on the ground, that it was forced upon them by the House of Assembly of this province. He laid before the meeting in true colours the actions of the Assembly; he represented them not only as subversive of the King's Government in the colony, but as destructive to society itself. Mr. Quesnel then read the first resolution as follows:—

Resolved 1—That the unjustifiable refusal of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to make the necessary appropriations for the administration of Justice and the support of the Civil Government of this province, has been the principal cause of the Resolutions brought forward by his Majesty's Ministers and adopted by the Imperial Parliament.

John Molson, Esquire, seconded the resolution. He said, that the meeting must not expect from him that ready facility of clothing ideas in words, which those trained to public speaking have acquired. He was happy, however, to see so many around him, who, he knew, were able to do justice to the motives, which had assembled so many together: and he would not, therefore, detain them. 'But you all know,' said he, 'that my whole heart and soul is with you, and with the constitutional cause.'

Mr. Molson, after making a few more remarks, gave place to the next speaker.

A. GUY, Esquire, Advocate of Quebec, Member of the Provincial Parliament for Sherbrooke, being called, spoke in French nearly as follows:—Fellow Citizens, within the last few days events have occurred with such astonishing rapidity, the anarchical party have become so audacious, have exhibited such an appearance of strength, that the friends of order have considered it incumbent on them to throw off their usual lethargy, in order to declare their opinions, and to the support of the Government. These, gentlemen, are the causes of your meeting, this is the end and object of this assembly. Were the weather more propitious, I should attempt to discuss this subject at some length, but as we are threatened with a storm, I shall dispose of it summarily, the more particularly as the proofs which the union of this day affords of a community of feeling and of the desire to maintain peace and order would seem to exempt me from the necessity of exertion. (Cheers.) Union is power. Our adversaries know the value of this axiom and use it. It is this that a handful of men with a few exceptions, by no means remarkable either for talent or information, have dared to dictate laws to the country, and to give a partridical impulse to its politics. They besiege our institutions, they threaten our peace, and the time is come when every man is bound to defend all that we hold dear, and to meet the enemy at the breach at which they seek to enter. (Bravo and cheers.) These men, compounded of ambition and egotism, have themselves caused the evils of which they affect to complain, and they are false enough to attempt to fasten the blame upon men far their superiors. They ascribe to the Imperial Parliament and to the King's paternal government 'the odium of their own conduct. They conceal from their constituents the subjects which interest them the most, while at the same time they call on the people to adopt a course of measures of a fatal tendency. Recent events have furnished abundant evidence of the unfair means by which the people were deceived into passing the series of insensate and anti social resolutions which we are called upon to oppose. The intervention of the English Parliament in our affairs is the great stalking horse of our enemies, and it is pretended that it is entirely uncalled for. Yet this intervention was not voluntary on the part of the Imperial Parliament, for it was provoked by the House of Assembly. This body, of which I am a member, has offered the revolting spectacle of a deliberate refusal to pay its debts, on pretext that an elective council is necessary to the welfare of the

people. I am not friendly to Imperial intervention; but the present is an extreme case and no other remedy could be found—the Assembly must bear the blame. I shall not avail myself of the absence of my colleagues to touch upon any other subject, I shall restrict myself to the question of finance. I declare here, as I have already done in the House, that, that body lays claim to nothing less than infallibility. The position which it has taken is calculated to work great injury. (Loud and continued cheers.) The intervention complained of originated in these measures, and so did the distress now so generally prevalent. We have about half a million of hard dollars in our coffers, a sum which, were it in circulation, would produce great and manifest advantages. The capitalist is paralyzed, the merchant can neither buy nor sell, the artisan is unemployed, the labourer without work. But if the House of Assembly had been willing to pay its debts these funds would have been now in circulation, and all those evils must have been diminished...every branch of industry would have revived, and we should have been exempted from the intervention of which our adversaries affect to complain. In fine, gentlemen, such is the evil, and it lies at the door of the house. Such, also, is the remedy, and although the Assembly denied that remedy, the Imperial Parliament has afforded it. Yet we seek not to abolish the House—we desire merely to recall it to a sense of duty, that it may adhere to the course pointed out by the true interests of the people. While we reject its claim to infallibility, we equally deny its rights to commit suicide—and we declare, as we are entitled to do, that as the servant of the people, and not its master, it is bound to proceed with the work of legislation and make laws applicable to our social state. The House of Assembly cannot attempt to cope with the mother country...it must not indulge in delusions and chimeras...it is bound to attend to our roads, to encourage public improvements of all kinds—it ought to protect our agriculture, to support our commerce, and foster every branch of industry. It is thus, gentlemen, that our soil will be fertilized, that the farmer will prosper, that the towns will be embellished. (Cheers.) The storm which raged this morning did not prevent you from adhering to your determination to assemble here, where the sight of the union which has taken place, must tend to repay you for the exertion. So, also, gentlemen, our political horizon is now overcast; but persevere, and the clouds will shortly be dispelled. You will then enjoy the rewards due to your merits, because success is inseparable from that union, and because it is a sure presage of increasing prosperity. (Loud and continued cheers.) [God save the King and Canadian Voyageurs' Song, by the Band.]

William Robertson, Esq. M. D. in a few very appropriate remarks, proposed the second resolution as follows:—*Resolved 2*—That this meeting highly disapproves of the outrageous proceedings of the majority of the House of Assembly, in their express refusal to proceed with the public business, in their declared resolve not to co-operate with the government, and in their fixed determination to continue the course of policy pursued by them, which are productive of great evil to the province generally, ruinous to the commerce of the country, and fatal to the interests of the agricultural and labouring classes.

Mr. DE BLEURY's address in French, was as follows:—Charged with the duty of explaining to you the object of this meeting, I undertake the task with the greatest pleasure, because it affords me the opportunity of pointing out to you, the dangerous path into which certain persons governed by jealousy and thirst of power, and forgetful of your best interests, would lead you. It is in extraordinary circumstances like the present, that every citizen who is a friend to his country, should be prudent, should hear, examine, and maturely deliberate, before deciding, either by his vote or his influence, to press down either of the balance scales in which the great interests of his country are weighed. Before requesting your presence here, we do not ask of you to think as we do, like those arbitrary men who require all to think like themselves, under the penalty of immediate prescription, as traitors to their country, and of being pointed out to public animadversion. We did not like them send emissaries to the church doors to harangue; we have not like them had private meetings for the purpose of deceiving and prejudicing you against one individual or another;—why? because we would not coerce; it is the free and independent opinion of all the citizens of this great and opulent city which we now solicit, upon certain resolutions adopted at public meetings recently held in various

parts of the Province, of which, let it be proclaimed to the shame of the propagators of such measures, that smuggling, and resistance to the legally constituted authorities, are the watchwords. It is for your opinion upon the tenor of these resolutions, upon the conduct of our House of Assembly as to the finance question and upon the consequences flowing from its determination not to proceed with the public business, that we are here assembled. If I were addressing less intelligent men, or if I could for a moment believe that there was in this great assembly an individual entertaining the sentiments of Mr. Papineau and his agents upon the subject of smuggling and resistance to the legal authorities, I would make it a duty to demonstrate in what abhorrence & contempt all nations hold the crimes which they propose to you, and what punishments these crimes entail; but I will abstain, because I address men who know their duty, and who are ready to acknowledge with me, that it is only the poor ignorant or the professed smuggler who would lend a willing ear to such infamous counsel; I must, nevertheless, expose to you the object which these men have in view in exciting the population of this province to the crime of smuggling, I must point out to you some of the lamentable effects which would thence result to the country, and afterwards show you that if grievances exist, and they do exist, the fault is to be attributed to the House of Assembly. It is evident that the object of Mr. Papineau and his satellites in proclaiming smuggling, is to dry up the source of the revenue, to annihilate the revenue received from imported merchandises and liquors, that revenue without which the march of Government is stopped and by means of which those laws which protect us and prevent society from falling to pieces, are enforced. Fellow citizens, what would be the consequences? Who would suffer most, if the inhabitants of this country, naturally so moral, forgot themselves so far as to suffer the execution of such criminal resolutions?—This would be the result, none will dare to deny it, that the government, finding itself without the means of supporting its necessary expenses, would be compelled, reluctantly I know, to tax your land and property for those sums which are now derived from duties upon foreign merchandises and liquors; it is to this, that Mr. Papineau and his friends expose you, you landholders and inhabitants of this country, in the sole expectation, that they may then with more success excite you to the species of revolt which they contemplate. Be you careful, you above all who fear taxation, and do not suffer yourselves to be deceived by these pretended patriots, who, to impose upon your credulity, cease not to repeat in your ears that grievances exist, and that the British Government far from wishing to redress them, menaces you with coercion. These are false and lying assertions, as I will now prove them to be. Without mounting to the source of our political discussions, without even speaking of events which we all know, I will at once commence with 1834. The country then suffered under numerous grievances, a great majority of the House of Assembly perceived the necessity of refusing appropriations, and of laying at the foot of the throne vigorous resolutions which should demonstrate to the Imperial government the necessity of taking into its serious consideration the demanded ameliorations—I then belonged to that important majority, and I do not regret it, for my seconding with all my power the demands we made, I was assured that our appeal to the imperial government would not be in vain; nor was I deceived in my expectations. The British Government, guided by those sentiments of justice and liberality, which are so peculiarly her own, and which are exhibited in none other, replied in 1835, in the most open and satisfactory manner to all our demands; I will say more, she condescended to offer to you the olive branch of peace, which our impolitic and imprudent majority of the House of Assembly refused to accept. In September, 1835, a Civil Governor General is sent to us, who, upon his arrival, expresses his readiness to co-operate with the Legislature in redressing all the real grievances which weigh upon the country; moreover he labors to redress those which lie within his own reach, and to form with the Legislature that good intelligence which alone can assure the advance of public business and consequently the public prosperity. But there exist bilious minds which are horrified with peace; the agitator of the day immediately perceived, that his co-operation would, contrary to his wishes, effectually redress all our grievances, put a stop to agitation and restore every thing to order. Instead of receiving the most favorable opportunity to obtain the complete redress of our grievances, he loses sight of them to declare

open war against a government, apparently disposed to be favorable to us upon all points—and what is his pretext? Certain instructions forsooth, made public by the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, which regarded the head of the Executive here, but which should not have alarmed us, because when our Governor communicated them to us, he officially declared that he would continue to adhere to the interpretation of his instructions, giving in his opening speech of the 27th October, 1835, an interpretation altogether favorable to the country, as I shall shortly shew you. But this royal pledge, could not turn back from their subsequent disastrous career, those men, who were not to be intimidated by the poverty and despair into which they were about to plunge their fellow citizens. These men knew, that the loss of the Education Bill, of the Bills for Internal Improvements, for that of the Chamberlain, and many others, would be the result of their impolitic course; no consideration could restrain them. They again refused the appropriations for the support of the Civil Government, and they refused to proceed with the public business; in other words, the Constitution was suspended by their actions. But it may be said the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly rejected the bills you have just now enumerated...true...but without investigating the motives which led that body so to act, I say that the first cause of the loss of those important bills, and the state of pecuniary inconvenience in which the country is placed in consequence of their loss, must be attributed to the House of Assembly, and thus I prove my assertion. The Legislative Council is a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, its consent is necessary for the passing of a bill, as well as the acquiescence of the Executive, to make it a law. Its consent was then necessary to the six months bill, an unusual bill, I will say now, a bill marked with bad faith, because its proposers knew that it would not be concurred in; if it were publicly known, and there was not a member of the House of Assembly who was ignorant of the fact, that if this bill passed the Assembly and was sent to the Council, that body would not only reject it, as they ought to do, as I conceive, but that its loss would entail that of all the appropriations which I have mentioned,—it followed that by persisting to pass this bill, its movers consorted to swamp all the money bills, they consorted to deprive the Province of an education bill, & of many others which would have afforded abundance of money and of employment. Upon the financial question, therefore, the House of Assembly is the great cause of our merchants and artisans now being penniless, of our mechanics and labourers now being without employment. I ask of you, if with a perspective of so much evil before their eyes, they who do not believe, that they compromised principle by voting in favor of a six months bill, should have refused their support to one of twelve months; certainly not, unless indeed they considered the sufferings of their fellow creatures as nothing. I have already said, that if the House of Assembly had been willing to co-operate with the Government, all our grievances would have been redressed; I must prove my proposition, and shew you how much those men, who are rushing to their ruin, and wish to drag you into this abyss with themselves, deceive you when they tell you, that the evils of the country are to be attributed to the Executive. To demonstrate the falsity of this last assertion, and to support my proposition, it is sufficient to refer you to the speech of his Excellency on the 27th October, 1835, upon the opening of the Provincial Parliament, an important and authentic document, which I request you to read and examine attentively; there you will find the determination of the British Government to maintain our language, our religion, our laws, and our usages; there you will discover the solution of the question which I have been discussing. I submit it to your judgment; but, let us take up an example; Dr. Nelson, the colleague of Mr. Papineau, a representative of this city, informed the assembly presided over by the Book seller, Fabre, at least, if the present report be correct, that the country was miserable; that it was only necessary to compare it with the United States, to prove it so, and that its misery was attributable to the Executive. To establish these assertions, the Doctor referred to the fees of our public officers. Well then, let us also refer to the Governor's speech, which I have just now mentioned, and see whether the Doctor's conclusion be correct or not. I hold that it is not, and I make you the pledges between us; here Mr. DeBligny read an extract of the Governor's speech expressive of his Excellency's willingness to concur with either or both Houses of the Pro-

(Concluded on our last page.)

SPEECH

OF H. LEBLANC DE MARCONNAY, Esq., on the 4th resolution offered at the great Meeting on the Place d'Armes—Thursday, July 6.

Canadians of all classes and origins, if I venture to address so imposing an assembly, do not imagine that it is from an ambitious desire of notoriety, nor to curry favor for your votes; it is only in obedience to the wishes of the respectable gentlemen who have called me before you.—For more than three years that I have enjoyed the hospitality of Canada, I have been drawn from the first, and almost in spite of myself, into the web of politics. Now, after having studied men and things, I feel it due to myself to proclaim the convictions of my conscience. Besides, I am no longer a stranger in this Province, my family ties bind me to your families, and the affections of my soul bind me yet more closely to you. I have been of the party of Mr. Papineau, and if his party had desired the good of the people, I should never have deserted it. I repeat, Canadians, I have taken part with Mr. Papineau; I am a Frenchman, and this title ought to convince you that I am attached to the liberal principles—to liberty; if I had been able to find in the projects of your pretended patriots, any thing which could really contribute to the welfare of the people, never, never would I have quitted them. Ah! if these men do not cruelly deceive themselves, they will lead you astray, and deprive you of all which could contribute to the good of the country. Do they tell you that you are unhappy, and that the cause is British dominion? Yes, you are unhappy. You will become more so. But it is elsewhere than in British dominion, that you must seek for the cause. You will find it in the efforts which Mr. Papineau and his partisans are making from day to day to accumulate evils on your heads, and at length to drive you to despair. Do they tell you that you will become slaves? Yes, you will become slaves, but you will be the slaves of Mr. Papineau and his clique who are fomenting revolt, that they may mount upon your shoulders to riches and honors. I have seen many states, many towns, and I may say with truth that I never met elsewhere with a larger amount of liberty than is enjoyed here. It is in fact this liberty, and the respect which the British government has for it, because it is the palladium of the British citizen, which emboldens Mr. Papineau and his followers to draw together such mobs as he does; in any other country they would have already received the punishment due to their attempts, for it is not permitted to any body to preach publicly—revolt, contempt for law, or to call for aid upon foreigners. If you had still been a colony of France, Mr. Papineau, long since, had lived only in history, with the brand of infamy attached to his name. They tell you that places and honors are the property only of Britons, and that Canadians are excluded from them. Yes! this revolting partiality did exist for a time, but it exists no longer; now, Canadians and Britons are admitted to an equal share. Those who still raise the cry of injustice, are those who desire places and honors, are those who murmur when other Canadians than themselves obtain what they solicit. Suppose for a moment that you consent to break the peace you enjoy, to second the projects of the handful of malcontents; is it you, brave artisans, industrious workmen or peaceable citizens, is it you who will obtain places and honors? No! it would be those who have exposed you to all the dangers of revolution, and then these men would make no scruple to accept a salary, every dollar of which has been steeped in, and is still dripping with, the blood of the people. They seek to estrange you from every thing British, and yet, without the British, you would have but very little encouragement. Tell me which among Mr. Papineau or his followers give you work; and I will tell you what these men think of Canadians. On the contrary, if a Canadian asks a little more than a foreigner, they prefer the foreigner to him. The British employ every body, because they need many hands. It is they who build houses, who have manufactories, who transport merchandise, and who own the largest and most numerous and enterprising establishments; it is they who give the most to charitable institutions for education. Without going further, you see this magnificent edifice raised to the glory of God (the parish church.) This monument proudly considered one of the finest specimens of architecture in the new world, if you look at the list of subscriptions for its erection, you will find Britons who have given large sums, without requiring the holy word to be preached in it, in their own tongue or according to their dogmas.—They tell you that the judges are paid too much, but at any rate they issue warrants, they sit on the bench the whole year; while Mr. Papineau is paid much more than a judge for doing no other thing than tormenting and exciting you, and destroying your peace and your labor; while he will soon leave you without law, without order and without bread.—They talk to you of the sympathy of the United States, and they deceive you again in their report. I have lived two years in the United States. I have studied the people and their institutions, and I am convinced that there exists no sympathy between their customs, and those of the Canadians. Certainly the people are prosperous, but you will prosper also when you are no longer surrounded by men occupied entirely by their own private interests and passions, instead

of studying how to bestow on you good institutions. But even if these causes of estrangement did not exist, there is something which would induce you to regard this idea with repugnance...that feeling of horror which is seated in the breast of every man against a dishonorable action, and what can be more infamous than to sell our country. Remember, Canadians, that your fathers shewed themselves like walls under the British flag, that they marched in the midst of its military to defend this beloved soil. Will you now deliver it up to those whom they repulsed so bravely then? No you will not; you would not soil their laurels acquired at the price of blood so pure. If you were capable of such an act, the bones of your ancestors would rise up from the ground against you and reproach your base perfidy.—Let us put an end to all quarrels and dissensions of castes and origin. English, Scotch, Irish, Canadians and French, let us all join hands as brothers who love, succor and protect each other. Let us form an invincible phalanx round the British standard, with a view to the same end, that of assuring forever peace, happiness, prosperity and abundance to the bounteous land, on which we this day throng.

P. E. LECLERC, Esq. Notary Public and Justice of the Peace, spoke as follows, in proposing the third resolution:—I have been honored to propose the 3d resolution; I will read it to you, it speaks for itself, and relieves me from the necessity of entering into any explanations. But I cannot refrain from saying, that I feel the greater pleasure at this moment, because we have loudly expressed our disapprobation of those assemblies which may indeed be called monstrous, which, to the shame of the country, have been recently held, and that we are now about to testify our disgust at the odious conduct of the leader of agitation, in a word, or Mr. Papineau, who appears to have all his life carried on the trade of smuggling, and who has at last reached the chair of professor of crime. I am persuaded that there is not one among you who at the sight of the emblems before you will not exclaim with me, 'down with smuggling,' 'down with sedition.' This meeting seeks order and peace, and it will have the happy effect of opening the eyes of the administration, and I feel confident that soon, from one end of the province to the other, we shall hear the cry of 1822 and 1827. Vive notre bon Roi, vive la Constitution. (Loud applause.) Before closing my remarks I should tell you that Mr. Papineau, in his speech at St. Laurent, emitted strange and singular doctrines to encourage the people to smuggling. There is one passage of that speech which will enable you justly to appreciate that gentleman and his respect for the laws and public morals, 'that a smuggler paying duty upon one bale of merchandise, passed at the same time several others behind his back without duty.'

STANLEY BAGO, Esq., seconded this resolution, and energetically called upon the multitude, as honest men, to put down dishonesty and immorality, and assured his fellow citizens that he would always be ready to support those principles which he had long maintained, and that he would always be found at his post.

From the Montreal Herald.

As the fate of the revolutionary faction now hangs on the personal character of his Excellency the Earl of Gosford, every intelligent loyalist is not only entitled, as an inhabitant of this province, but bound, as a subject of his Majesty, to submit to his Excellency such hints as may seem likely to lead to a just and vigorous course of conduct.

It is peculiarly necessary to guard his Excellency against an error so natural as perhaps to be inevitable, namely, a belief that the apparent change of sentiment among the French Canadians is to be ascribed to the persuasive powers of his Excellency and of his Excellency's chief baker and chief butler. We most solemnly protest against a conclusion so false in itself, and so dangerous in consequences as a motive to farther conciliation; and we unhesitatingly assert, that the present relative position of *la clique* and *le peuple* is precisely what has been for many years foreseen and foretold by the whole of the constitutional press of the province. We could, with very little research, produce scores of passages from every constitutional journal, one and all declaring or implying, that Mr. Papineau, if he should openly call on his countrymen to second his treasonable views, would call on them in vain and demonstrate to the satisfaction even of governors and of secretaries the real littleness of his impotence. Would it, then, be logical or candid or politic in Lord Gosford to ascribe to his conciliation what others, long before his name was known in Canada, had by anticipation ascribed to the prudence, the loyalty, the mildness of 'his Majesty's Canadian subjects?' In one way, however, though it is a way neither very honorable to his lordship's sagacity nor very gratifying to his lordship's feelings—the Earl of Gosford has accelerated the present state of things. His conciliation has undoubtedly hastened the avowal of that treason, which has compelled all well disposed Canadians either positively or negatively to abandon a despicable demagogue to his fate.

If his Excellency agree with us in opinion, he will of course find no encouragement to farther conciliation in the present aspect of public affairs.

Having thus set his Excellency right, we must now address a word of warning

to constitutionalists in general. Though sound at the heart, you too readily permit yourselves to be led astray by every wind of doctrine. You can hardly exist for six months at a time without some absurd cry or other; and the absurd cry, which is now in your mouths, is that Papineau is down. Taken literally, this cry may be true; but it would have been equally true some years ago. It is, of course, clear, that Mr. Papineau might at any time have been hurled down from his bad eminence either by the government or by the people; and it has been your constant & avowed belief, that the people would, almost to a man, discountenance him in any attempt at open resistance. So far, therefore, as the people is concerned, what more do you know now than you knew before? So far, again, as the government is concerned, what proof have you, that it is at last determined to put Mr. Papineau down? Of proof you have nothing, and even of presumption very little. Repose not, therefore, in a dangerous security. Be vigilant, be active, be ready to give the government credit for deeds but for deeds alone. The contest, in which you have been so long engaged, is still unfinished. The point at issue having been not so much to make Mr. Papineau weak as to convince the government of his weakness. If you ever allow any thing to divert you from this grand object, your labour is a farce and your union a dream.—*Communicated.*

MEXICO.

New York, June 27th.

FROM MEXICO.—Our New Orleans slips to the 21st inst., received yesterday, contain intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 12th inst.

By private letters it would seem that the appearance of the American fleet off Matamoros had created considerable alarm amongst the inhabitants, who, fearful of an attack, had packed up all their valuables for a move. That 1000 troops, with two twenty four pounders, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service in case of an attack. This fear was happily dispelled by General Filasola and the American Consul who repaired together on board the Constellation, Com. Dallas' flag ship where matters were adjusted satisfactorily.

The message of president Bustamante was sent to the assembled Congress of Mexico on the 1st June. It speaks in rather a specific tone towards the United States. After declaring that harmony prevailed in the relations of Mexico with foreign nations, the message continues thus:

'From the pleasing perspective which I traced of our foreign relations, I have to except the conduct observed by the government of the United States....The law, nevertheless, which authorizes the republic to act on the claims of that government, and to take proper measures for the national safety if satisfaction should not be given by us, induces me to hope, not without good grounds, that our relations with the neighboring republic will be re-established. In the contrary case, the nation will place itself in an attitude demanded by its dignity and its honor.'

Concerning the 'internal situation' of the nation the president says:

'Although good order and peace prevail throughout almost the whole extent of the republic, it is painful for me to except the departments of Texas and California, and a small part of San Luis. The government is unceasingly occupied in directing measures calculated to insure success to the Mexican arms and restore to the public its most remote limits in the territory of Texas.'

General Montezuma having joined the insurgents who were in favor of the constitution of 1824, sallied from San Luis on the 26th May, at the head of 280 cavalry. They were attacked by the government troops and entirely routed, leaving dead on the field Montezuma himself, seven other officers and sixty soldiers, besides many wounded. The whole army of the insurgents were dispersed or destroyed.

Six hundred infantry surrendered to the government troops, among whom were Ramon Ugarte and all the chiefs of the insurrection.

Salting Hay.—There can be no greater improvement in the economy of provender, than that of moderately salting succulent or coarse hay, when it is mowed or stacked for preservation, in barns, barracks, or stacks and ricks. Not less, nor much more, than half a peck to a ton, is better than a larger quantity. The use of salt has often proved the soundness of the trite adage—'Too much of a good thing is good for nothing.' If too much salt be applied, excess of moisture is the consequence, and heating or mow burning follows; so that all the nutriment of the hay is extracted, and the residuum is no better than salted saw dust. To clover hay this often occurs; though if it be stacked with layers of straw, the straw absorbs superabundant moisture. This mode prevents, in a great degree, the tendency of second-crop clover to cause *slabbers* or *ptyalism* in horses; yet to them it is highly improper, when other hay can be given. With horned beasts it agrees well, when thus prepared, the straw, having imbibed the juices of the clover and the brine, is palatable and nutritious to cattle and sheep. Oat straw is the best, (though any other, good and sound, will answer,) for stacking with clover. Some farmers have lightly salted buckwheat straw; which has since fed profitably to store cat-

tle and sheep. Those who exceed a peck of salt to a ton of hay, have repented of their overweening desire to do good. That salt is not only a preservative of hay, but a wholesome condiment, inviting and necessary to our domestic animals, is proved by long experience. The wild animals of our forests furnish proofs in abundance, by their instinctively frequenting, for licking and lapping at their pleasure, the salt found in the licks and salt springs, which are benignantly afforded to them, whilst they roam unmolested through our unsettled country.

For the Mississkoui Standard.

A PARAGRAPH FOR THE CLIQUE.

In consequence of the indisposition of Capt. Sawyer, who commands a Company of Militia in the County of Rouville, who usually meet at the schoolhouse at Brockville near Henryville, that company was not called out on the 29th ult., but met on Saturday the 8th inst. Long before the hour appointed for the company to meet, several flags bearing mottoes of a seditious tendency (some of the miserable rags that figured at Stanbridge on the 4th of July) were hoisted on the schoolhouse and the adjoining ground, where the company were to train. Previous to the hour of assembling, threats were held out against any who might dare to take them down. When about 20 of the Militia men had assembled, a few lads unbidden and unmolested, went boldly up, and tore them down in the very face of the dastardly and seditious crew who had hoisted them, & who had vaunted so largely of their determination to defend them.

After the company had gone through the routine of duty usual on such occasions, the late Proclamation of the Governor-in-Chief was read in front of the ranks; the company then retired into the schoolhouse, and Capt. Sawyer, in a neat and forcible speech, exhorted his men to use their individual exertions to respect the Proclamation; and neither from curiosity, or any other motive, to give countenance to any meetings, public or private, of a doubtful or seditious character. In concluding he said, 'that they all well knew, that during the number of years he had had the honor to command them he had never before felt himself called on to say one word on politics; but now, that the enemy was abroad among them, he felt himself bound to guard them against his insidious approach, lest by professions, spacious but insincere, they might be decoyed from their allegiance and their duty. Lieut. Carr and Ensign Lewis, briefly addressed the men in the same strain with much effect.

Mr. Bertram being called on, came forward and in an eloquent address, at considerable length went over the imaginary grievances said to exist, and pointed out the hollowness of the pretensions of the clique to the character of Reformers—he clearly showed that the reforms wanted to make the people independent, contented, and happy, were withheld from them by the House of Assembly, and in forcible language pointed out, that it was their ignorance of the science of Legislation, and the narrow-mindedness and incapacity of the majority of that house as a legislative body, that was the source of all the evils worthy of Complaint in the colony. He defended the Legislative Council from the attacks made on it by the House of Assembly, and showed the inconsistency and absurdity of the demand to have it an elective branch. He adverted in strong terms to the political ignorance of the agitators, in expecting countenance in their editious schemes from the United States of America. He held up in strong contrast the privileges this colony enjoys over the mother country, and referred to the bounty held out by her to us, for our improvement and prosperity, and the maternal care with which she has watched over our best interests, up to the time she began to listen to, and concede to the unreasonable, and unsatiable demands of the agitators; and strongly urged the necessity of decided expressions of loyalty and attachment, that the parent state might be disabused of the impressions that have caused her to concede so largely. He contrasted also the privileges that we enjoy over our neighbors on the other side of the line 45, and appealed for the correctness of the contrast, to the audience, which consisted chiefly of native born Americans.

Mr. Joshua Lewis stated that, he had attended the great Constitutional Meeting in Montreal, and gave an account of that meeting and the Resolutions passed thereat; which Resolutions, Captain Sawyer's company approved of with acclamation. After three cheers for the King and Constitution, three cheers for Capt. Saw-

yer and his officers, and three cheers for the Constitutionalists in Montreal, who had so nobly done their duty, the company dispersed with feelings of loyalty not soon to be forgotten.

A few weeks ago, many of those, who on this occasion were the loudest in expressing their regard for the constitution, as by law established, held very different sentiments; and the great agitator and his emissaries have in their mistaken zeal gone so far, that all who have any stake in the country, or any thing to lose, have ceased to take for granted as correct, all that they dictate, & began to enquire for themselves, ere they can follow any further; and the result has been, a complete exposure of the emptiness of mere profession—of following the shadow for the substance—of seeking after distant good at the risk of positive benefits every day realized.

For the Mississkoui Standard.

THE FIRE SIDE.—No. 31

It is good for me, since I have chosen to employ a part of my time in the composition of weekly essays, that I am not confined to any particular subject, or to a continuation of any subject, that I may or shall have begun. The 'fire side' may be as wandering, as rambling and as idle as any of its predecessors, without being liable to the charge of having violated rules which have never been made. For, at the fire side, every subject that has ever been heard of, is occasionally handled and discussed. There, the tongue is under no restraint. Opinions and principles; books and authors; philosophy and religion; poetry and romance; agriculture and commerce; in short every thing is discussed: and very often when the conversation, dialogue or debate is ended no body can tell what the subject really was, how it was conducted, or how it ended. Having been taken up as a pastime, it is allowed to slip away for another fleeting idea that may happen to start up. Words, in the mean time, are poured forth from an inexhaustible mine—answers are given, but few are the hearers. Each one is intent on his own story. He wants to do justice to the hero of his tale, whose name is Egomet, and in doing so, he hears no music sweeter than his own voice. It is very wearisome to remain in the position of a hearer, and be obliged, if you wish to understand the drift of the speech, to pick the gems of wisdom out from among a flow of hums and ha's, and tautological windings, doublings, repetitions, and forgotten contradictions. To escape this trouble, it is much easier for every one to occupy the field himself as much as possible. 'One's own opinions, on every subject, are worth the attention of the whole company. Every man however little makes a figure in his own eyes.' This feeling of self love, more or less governs every one; and hence, as every one, except the very modest and bashful, who do not however happen to be too thickly planted in the soil, has something of his own to relate, to which all the somethings of the company should stand in abeyance, so the whole, except the very bashful and the slow of speech, will speak at once, and render the scene most agreeable beyond measure, to observe that, at least three fourths of all companies so engaged and so pleased with themselves—so wise in their own opinions—so ready to impart their wisdom if they could only get attentive hearers—and so eager to relate their own 'sayings,' their doings and their exploits.

The opinions of many people, however, are somewhat unaccountable with regard to many interesting subjects. On some important points, it is thought that if a person can speak for the matter of half an hour, he must be possessed of very uncommon talents and accomplishments. Surely these forget that the longest and most fluent of all discourses are oftentimes to be heard at the fire sides, in private companies, and that many of them have prodigious merit, on the score of being long, inventive, animated, free of hums and ha's, without the least stammering or impediment, though at the same time, they are without such points as are calculated to stick to the memory. They enter so far, as to strike on the tympanum of the ear, & then rebound to the poles of the earth. Containing nothing but words, words, words, from beginning to end, many of them are, nevertheless, when smooth and well pronounced, like my fireside of this week, a very agreeable, entertaining nothing. It was said of an eminent writer of the last century that such was the fertility of his inventive powers, that he could write a very instructive essay on a broomstick. But a broomstick, let me observe, is very far from being a nothing. It is a very useful instrument. I could myself write a great many words about it, if I were once fairly begun. To pass over the materials of which it is made, whether a bush from the tree: or a kind of corn tops, or bristles from the back of the bear—the skill displayed in its manufacture, what a valuable instrument! Our dwellings would soon require the aid of the shovel, if we had no brooms. And what a pretty use is sometimes made of it, when, after having neglected to wield it in the mornings, it is made to fly on your entrance, till clouds of dust settle on every inmate within its reach! The broomstick, and another fire side utensil, are instruments irresistible to enforce compliance with the rules of civility and decorum in the kitchen. From this specimen, all men may see that it does not require much genius to write on a broomstick, because it is found to be a very fruitful subject, and far easier to write on it than on nothing. I began my fire side in imitation of many a sweet conversation I have heard on nothing, but such is my luck in the inventive faculties that without

something I could not get along. After all, it is an easy matter to cover a sheet of foolscap, if you allow your pen or your tongue to gallop without thinking. Give either of them a little scope, and you will be surprised at the figure which sound without substance can make. Sometimes the smoke ascending from a small fire, if the combustibles be sappy and moist, will darken the whole horizon, and induce people at a distance from the moist heap to think that there is a great fire. Ideas cannot be expressed—information cannot be imparted—the understanding cannot be enlightened without words, but still there is not of necessity an inseparable connexion between them. Words are signs of ideas, but as a sign may stand over the door of an empty house, and a commemorative inscription may be placed over a spot of ground which does not contain the corpse, so words may flow fast, sweet and sonorous, delightful and soothing to the ear, without being the medium of conveying ideas.

Hence, the propriety of the rule anciently given by the best as well of Poets as of critics. Study your subject well. Be master of that which you are going to say. Instruct yourself first. If you do so,

‘Good teaching from good knowledge springs, Words will make haste to follow things.’

but if you do not, your language will exactly correspond with your matter, a heap of confusion.

J. R.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, JULY 18, 1837.

The speeches delivered at the Montreal Constitutional Meeting, held on the 6th inst. we are sure will be perused by our readers with great interest. They breathe in every sentence the feelings and sentiments which enable British subjects who know their rights, and their duty, and who are determined to maintain the one and perform the other. We understand that a reaction has taken place to a certain extent in many of the county parishes that had been deceived by the arch traitor and his satellites. His success below Quebec was far from being flattering to his vanity; and where he had meetings, the numbers in attendance were in every instance exaggerated. In some, many voices were heard to contradict his statements as false. Since the pouring forth of his venom at the Lake of the Two Mountains, the fruits which he left behind are shewing themselves, in a gang of midnight prowlers and marauders, who make it their business to fire into houses—to maim cattle, and to prostrate fences. The speech of Mr. Marconay is truly valuable. It comes from a gentleman who intimately knew the views and designs of Papineau and his friends; and what these views are he freely and boldly declares; and also his conviction that in no other country could such a rebel be permitted to roam at large. A reward of £100 is offered by the Executive for the discovery and bringing to justice of those infatuated persons who are breaking the peace at St. Eustache.

We do not learn that a single instance of breaking the peace, or that a single injury has been offered any where on the part of Constitutionalists. But at the Radical Meeting held in Montreal, several individuals were attacked & injured by the rebels; and at St. Eustache their doings are most revolting, yet the papers of the party talk about making hostages of the few British who reside in the country parishes in order to atone for any injury that may be inflicted on their friends in the cities, as if they had themselves inflicted no injury, while the others had.

There need be no reward offered for the discovery of the persons who have raised the standard of revolt; nor for the Justices of the Peace assisting in the bravado, nor for the officers of Militia, who together with the mock conservators of the peace and M. P. P.'s assembled seditious meetings, moved and seconded seditious resolutions. They have themselves given all the requisite information. Some of them were within the last six months complimented with an expression of confidence in their loyalty and ability. Was the oath of allegiance taken by all such persons as a masque of rebellion? Has the commission of the Peace been given to men who sought for the honor, as the event shews, to be employed against the Constitution and Government of the country? His Excellency truly has much to do to counteract what he himself undoubtedly, but unintentionally, had done towards bringing on the present crisis. He has by his favors strengthened the enemies of the Government, and now these very men spurn him. The Legislature is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 18th August. Conjecture here is struck absolutely dumb. How can they meet? The majority might as well have summoned his Excellency to ap-

pear at their convention. Time! thou hast much to reveal, and all wait for thy developments with great anxiety.

On the 26th ult. green Pease, raised in the Rev. R. Whitwell's Garden, at Philipsburg, were on his Table. Next day some of the same were planted, and in less than two weeks were above ground in healthy plants, thus securing two crops in one season. In the same Gentleman's Garden the June pease were more forward than the early Ohio by four days. On the 10th inst. the crops of both were fully ripe—the ground cleared up and turnip seed was sown in their place. On the same day new Potatoes were smoking on the Table. The Townships can grow some eatables, pease and potatoes, and we hope that, in due time, we shall have a little wheat.

On Wednesday last the inhabitants of this village had a very agreeable treat in witnessing the Examination of the School, taught by Mr. JAMES POLLOCK. Seldom has it been the lot of any person there present to have seen a school in every respect so well regulated and so well taught. The order, the quietness, the eager attention of the pupils, and the cordiality that evidently appeared to exist between the Teacher and the scholars, reflected great credit on both. They were examined in spelling, reading, English Grammar, Geography, and a class of young children in Caesar's Commentaries. In all branches they acquitted themselves very much to the satisfaction of all present, but, in Arithmetic, went beyond all expectation. The scene was enlivened at proper intervals by recitations. The scholars examined, amounted to thirty four, none of them, I think, over the age of twelve or thirteen. Such as are generally kept at home, at this season of the year, for the purpose of assisting in labour, or business, took no part in the examination. In thus, expressing publicly my hearty commendation of this school, as being of a quality that need not shrink from a comparison with any, I am sure I speak nothing but the sentiments of every individual that was present.

J. REID.

Frelighsburg, 14th July, 1837.

I have received a few Nos. of a Religious Periodical, called 'The Church,' published at Coburg, Upper Canada. It is conducted by four eminent Clergymen of the Church of England, at the head of whom stands the name of the venerable Archdeacon of York. So far as I have seen 'The Church,' it is ably conducted; and breathes the spirit of the Gospel, without the least taint of uncharitableness. Those who wish to provide their families with a religious publication cannot do amiss in taking this. The terms are 15 shillings per annum, including postage, paid six months in advance.

J. REID.

DROWNED, at Middlebury, Vt., on the 24th ultimo, ARAD FOSTER, aged 17, son of Dr. S. Foster, of Sheffield. The young man was attending the Academy at that place, with a view to qualify himself for entering on the study of Medicine. He had been there for a year, and at the approaching vacation he was to have returned to his parents on a visit. But instead of receiving their child to their bosom, the expectations of the anxious parents were struck to the earth by the melancholy tidings that he was drowned while bathing in Otter Creek, with one of his class mates. His body, notwithstanding every exertion, was not found till the next day. It is said that he was a young man of very promising talents, and exemplary diligence in his studies. His remains were slowly borne along through this village last Friday, to Sheffield. Who is it that will not sympathize with his afflicted parents.—Communicated by a friend.

Mr. Papineau at Kamouraska.—It appears that we were misinformed in regard to Mr. Papineau having been put down at the Church door at Kamouraska, when attempting to address the people of that parish. He did not make the attempt having previously ascertained that he would not be well received, and, even if listened to, would be answered by some of the Notables of the parish who disapprove of his proceedings.—Quebec Mercury.

The Quebec Gazette, by Authority, of this day, contains a Militia, General Order, by which his Majesty dispenses with the future services of Lieut.-Colonel Raizene as Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the 3d Battalion of Militia, of the County, Lake of Two Mountains, in consequence of that person having disobeyed the Militia, General Order of the 21st June, requiring his Excellency's Proclamation of

the 15th of that month, to be read at the head of every Militia Battalion throughout the Province.

Perhaps the Destructives will now, from this beginning, believe that the Proclamation means something.—1b.

Meeting of Parliament.—An extra Gazette has been issued to-day containing a Proclamation of his Excellency the Governor in Chief, for assembling the legislature for despatch of business, on the 18th August next.

The same Gazette contains also a Proclamation offering a reward of 100 pounds, for the discovery and bringing to justice of the perpetrators of the atrocities committed in St. Eustache and referred to in another part of this paper.—1b.

In the New York Express there is a paragraph in the following words:—'The Manhattan Bank is the first to be sued. It is to be regretted in the present state of the currency that any bank should be proceeded against. But we believe if any are to have this 'favour,' none will regret that it should fall on the Manhattan Bank or the Bank of America. These institutions have done more, probably, to bring about the present disastrous state of things, than any other. But to the facts—it is stated, and not contradicted, that Isaac Bronson received in payment of a mortgage, 8000 dollars in Manhattan Bank paper. He called upon the cashier, stated that he had received them in payment of a mortgage, and requested the bank either to redeem their bills in specie, or allow him interest on the amount for them, five or ten years. They refused, and he very properly instituted a suit against the institution. Judgment must be recovered of course.

Mr. Bronson is worth at least a million of dollars. The bank has a capital of two millions, so that the contest is between the Rich and the Rich. The middling classes have only to look on.'

It is said by the Lower Canada agitators and reiterated by others in this province, that the British Parliament are going to rob them by taking the money out of the chest to pay the officers appointed by Government to do their business. We are of a different opinion, and that the British Parliament would do well to oblige them to pay their servants (if they are not honest enough to do it of their own accord,) who have been serving them for the last four years.—N. Y. Star.

The Ben Sherrod.—The N. Orleans American of June 8, says:

'We understand that several of the dead bodies from the Ben Sherrod, were picked up at Baton Rouge, a few days since. One, that of a female, with a child in her arms, which she still clasped to her bosom, with all the fondness of a mother. Also, that of a man, on whom was found a gold watch, and some few papers of but little value. They were all taken out of the water and interred by the proper authorities.'

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF FREDERICK F. STREIT, who left Shelburne, Vermont, about the middle of March last, with the intention, as he stated, of proceeding to Durham, Lower Canada; but who has not since been heard from. Any information respecting said Streit, will be thankfully received; or should this notice meet his attention he will find it greatly to his advantage to proceed immediately to his place of residence, as his presence is necessary on business of importance; or should any person know said Streit, by informing him of the foregoing notice will much oblige the subscriber.

The papers in Vermont and New York are requested to notice the above.

GALLOWAY FRELIGH.

Bedford, July 18, 1837.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at FRELIGHSBURG.

on the 18th instant.

R. Butolph, John Cronce,
Thomas Waightman, Mrs. M. Whittaker,
Cora Davis, or Miss C. Abbott,
Miss Aurilla Reynolds,

New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

GOODS

& Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI KEMP.

July 18th, 1837.

Wanted,

A First rate BOOT & SHOE MAKER. Any such, possessing a good character, will hear of an excellent situation by applying at this office.

July 16th, 1837.

V3 14—2w

Strayed or STOLEN

FROM the premises of Capt. Peleg Thomas, in St. Armand, on the 3d inst. a Sorrel French

Mare;

whoever will give information where said mare can be found shall be handsomely rewarded.

ORANGE HADWAY.

St. Armand, 17th July, 1837.

Notice.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, a Gelding colt, three years old, with a white stripe in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ARTEMAS WESTOVER.

Sutton, July 10, 1837. V2—13 2w.*

Notice

IS hereby given that the subscriber will be at his residence at Missiskoui Bay the last SATURDAY of each month, until the first day of December next, for the purpose of adjusting and settling all demands against the Estate of the Late John A. Rhodes.

ORSEN SMITH, Curator.

P. S. Also, all demands due said estate, by note or otherwise, must be PAID immediately, or cost will ensue.

ORSEN SMITH, Curator.

Stanbridge, June 28, 1837. V3—12 3w.

Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, and until further notice.

From Montreal.	From Laprairie.
Princess Victoria.	Cars, by Locomotive.
9 o'clock, A. M.	10 o'clock, A. M.
1 o'clock, P. M.	3 o'clock, P. M.
5 o'clock, P. M.	6 o'clock, P. M.

From St. Johns.	From Laprairie.
Cars, by Locomotive.	Princess Victoria.
5 o'clock, A. M.	10 o'clock, A. M.
9 o'clock, A. M.	10 o'clock, A. M.
2 o'clock, P. M.	3 o'clock, P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Montreal.	From St. Johns.
Princess Victoria.	Cars, by Locomotive.
10 o'clock, A. M.	8 o'clock, A. M.
4 o'clock, P. M.	2 o'clock, P. M.

And from Laprairie, the Boat will leave on arrival of the Cars, and the Cars on arrival of the Boat.

First class Passengers through . . . 5s. 0d.
Second do do do . . . 2s. 6d.
To and from St. Johns or Montreal same day . . . 7s. 6d.

Children half price.

Application for freight or passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria.

The public will take notice, that in order to prevent those losses, mistakes and vexatious delays which must arise, unless due order and regularity be observed in the receiving and delivering of freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following regulations:

1st.—All freight intended to cross the Railroad or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the Line, half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay may take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the freight to be regularly Way-Billed.

2d.—No freight will be considered as delivered to the Company unless a Shipping List or Bill of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.

3d.—Freight from Montreal for Laprairie will be delivered on the Company's wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.

4th.—Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain, will be delivered at the Station House.

5th.—Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie will be delivered at the Station House.

6th.—Freight for Montreal will be considered as delivered on the wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the owner or consignee.

June 13. V3 11—6w

New Firm & New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgments to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP.

Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber would beg to intimate to his friends and the public, that his CARDING MACHINES

are in complete order for business; and that he holds himself ready to card wool for three cents per pound, cash down; four cents, in January next, and five cents at the end of the year.

R. V. V. FRELIGH.

Frelighsburg, June 12 1837.

Education.

THE Rev. M. TOWNSEND, at the desire of several respectable gentlemen, and with the sanction of 'The Lord Bishop of Montreal' in undertaking the charge of pupils, will open his

FAMILY CLASSICAL INSTITUTION,

on the 1st day of May next, for the instruction of Boys (over seven years old) and young gentlemen in the various branches of English, French and Classical Education.

For terms, and other details, reference may be had to his prospectus in Hand Bills, or, by letter to him at his residence.

Clarenceville, L. C., 20th March, 1837.

Notice.

THE undersigned has removed his Office to St. Gabriel Street, in the house adjoining the Stores of Messrs. McDonell & Holmes, opposite the Old North West Buildings.

JOHN PICKLE,

Montreal, 5th June, 1837. V3 9—3w

TEMPERANCE.

THE Annual meeting of the Frelighsburg Temperance Society, stands adjourned (by an unanimous vote of the members present at this day's meeting) to the third Thursday of next month at 4 o'clock P. M. (the 20th July 1837,) and will then be held at Trinity Church in this Village.

By order of the President,
S. P. LALANNE, Secretary.
Frelighsburg, 29th June, 1837.

Valuable PROPERTY TO BE LET!!

THE subscriber is disposed to let for a term of years, the whole of his property at

BEDFORD,

consisting of a

Grist-Mill,

containing seven Run of Stones, including the necessary machinery for making Oatmeal, a

Carding-Machine

AND

Clothier's Shop, a Turning Lathe,

propelled by water;—and after the first of November, 1838, his

Saw-Mill, Store, Ware-House,

Distillery, & Dwelling House,

at present occupied by

F. H. MOORE, Esq.

He will also let for a term of years, his

Sawing Establishment,

at the Lower Falls, on Pike River.

The above property is well situated for business, perhaps not surpassed by any other in the country; and will be let separately to different persons, if required. The terms will be made favorable. The Lessee will, however, be required to keep it at all times in a perfect state of repair; a suitable allowance will be made in the estimation of rent for this purpose.

ROBERT JONES.

Bedford, June 17, 1837. V3 104f

A Card.

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will merit.

Montreal, May 13, 1837.

Commercial



HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; and no exertion will be spared on his part to maintain the well known reputation of the House.

JOHN BAKER.

Montreal, May 13, 1837. V3 64f

LOST!

A note of hand drawn in favor of the subscriber and signed by James Harrington, for the sum of fifteen Dollars, bearing date sometime in the month of September last, and payable the first day of December next.

N. B. All persons are forbid buying or discounting the said note.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.

Sheffield, 4th April, 1837. V3 2—12w

St. Johns & Troy



STAGE.

A New Line of Stages has commenced running from St. Johns, L. C. to Troy Vt. along the valleys of the Pike and Missiskoui Rivers. At Troy it joins the Boston Line which passes through Barton, Haverhill, Concord, and Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stantstead Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. Johns on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast, passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Frelighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Petton, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Monday, Thursday, & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock & arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, & in winter, passengers will take the St. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levellest, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.

J. CLARK, J. BALCH,

C. ELKINS, A. SEARS,

H. BRIGHT, H. MCHANDLER,

February, 1837.

The Canadian



PARAGON!

THIS splendid Dapple Grey Canadian Horse, will stand for the use of Mares the ensuing season, at the following places, viz:—

At Upper Stanbridge Mills, on Mondays; Dunham Flat, on Tuesdays; Frelighsburg, on Wednesdays; Pigeon Hill, on Thursdays; Mr. E. Crossett's, on Fridays; and on Saturdays at Missiskoui Bay.

TERMS—\$3.00 the Leap, \$5.00 the Season—Insurance to be agreed upon.

Payment in Merchantable Grain, on the 1st of January, delivered at my Store.

Farmers, and others disposed to improve the breed of Horses, for the Carriage, Collar or Saddle, are requested to examine the shape and gait of this Horse, before deciding upon any other.

W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay, May 10th, 1837.

vincial Legislature in revising the exorbitant fees complained of, as well in respect of the rules of practice of the Courts of Justice and the proceedings of all the inferior Tribunals throughout the province. Where then, lies the fault if these grievances continue to exist? Is it not in that impolitic majority of the House of Assembly, who have refused to accept the gracious invitation of Government, to co-operate with it in redressing all these grievances and all others which oppress the country. Two opinions cannot exist upon this point. Yet in face of such an authentic document, by which the British Government has shewn itself disposed to redress all the grievances of which we complain, persons found who still daily abuse the ignorance of some, to compel their belief that the Executive refuses to render us assistance!! How far, my countrymen, will you repulse your true friends, and suffer yourselves to be deceived by those who abuse your confidence, and who labor only for their own aggrandisement and that of their family? I think I have satisfactorily proved to you that if grievances do exist at present, it is because the House of Assembly would not co-operate with the other branches of the Legislature and has refused to maintain with the head of the Executive that good intelligence which he has himself exhibited to us, and that if we are now without a Legislature, it is because the House of Assembly has refused to proceed with the public business. Under such circumstances, the consequences cannot but be fatal to the country; could the Imperial Parliament longer remain an indifferent spectator of our dissensions? Assuredly not. British honor commanded its intervention, and although it was greatly repugnant to its own wishes, it ought to have been done, were it only for the payment of the public servants, who hold their commission from the Crown, the acknowledged honor of which is the only guarantee of the punctuality of that payment, of those servants, whom the reiterated and injudicious refusal of the House of Assembly has plunged into extreme distress. Let not then the House of Assembly complain of this intervention on the part of the Imperial Parliament.—The House of Assembly has itself compelled it. We must then admit the right of the Imperial Parliament to intervene in the distressful position in which the House of Assembly had left the Province. We should blame that blind majority, which has forced an intervention which they might and should have prevented. We should loudly protest against all advice, teaching, smuggling and resistance to the legally constituted authorities, advice which unprincipled men have for some time given to the people, and finally, we should loudly declare our attachment to the British Empire, and how happy we are in being enabled to live under her just and liberal institutions.

On this resolution, ADAM THOM, Esquire, spoke nearly as follows:—Though we have not been so sagacious as to select a holiday or so fortunate as to enjoy remarkable propitious weather, yet we ought the more heartily to congratulate each other on the assembling of so vast a concourse. I rejoice to think that there are so many thousand citizens in Montreal, for many thousand citizens I am confident, at this moment stand before and around me, who are not afraid to be stigmatized by the organs of a despicable faction as illiberals, as bureaucrats, as coercionists. To be styled illiberals, forsooth by those, who maintain, that they alone, as the representatives of the great body of the people, have any right to freedom of action, freedom of speech or freedom of thought. To be styled bureaucrats, forsooth, by those who, through violence, perjury and treason, are striving to wrest from the legitimate authorities the reins of the provincial government!! To be styled coercionists, forsooth, by those, who, for the last ten or, I may say, twenty years, have been labouring to coerce into their measures all the branches of the government and the legislature and all classes of their fellow subjects within the province!! I shall pass in silent contempt the absurd and dishonest charges of illiberality and bureaucracy, which have been so freely and so frequently hurled at us; and as your time is valuable, I shall confine myself strictly to the charge of coercion, as being more peculiarly connected with the resolution, which I have the honour of illustrating and enforcing.—That resolution most appropriately turns the tables on the common enemy...to use a plain expression it places the saddle on the right animal! It clearly shews, that the actual coercionists have been neither those whom I see around me nor their fellow-subjects of the same class nor His Majesty's Ministers but His Majesty's 'faithful Commons' of Lower Canada. All the coercion has been on the part of the 'faithful Commons' and all the concession on the part of His Majesty. Had English ministers been as fond of coercing as they have been of conceding, the paltry faction, which we have this day assembled to oppose, would ere now have been crippled, prostrated and trampled in congenial mire. But on the contrary, new concessions have provoked new demands; conciliation on the one side has emboldened coercion on the other; cabinet ministers & colonial governors seem to have been created only for submission, & patriotic representatives of the people to have been created only for sedition. What public man or what public body have not our patriots, during these many years past, coerced or attempted to coerce? By an organised system of slander & starvation, they have attempted to coerce every provincial servant of his Majesty, whether

known to be innocent or suspected to be guilty? By similar means, they have attempted but without a shadow of success.—I say this with pride as a member of the same profession...to coerce the judiciary, on whose integrity and independence rest the rights of us all. They have attempted both directly and indirectly to coerce a co-ordinate and independent branch of the government, the Legislative Council. They have—I cannot say—attempted to coerce...they have successfully and triumphantly coerced a dastardly and conciliatory government. They have attempted to coerce the Imperial Parliament into a sacrifice of the Eastern Townships in general and the British American Land Company in particular. They have last of all attempted to coerce every man in the province, who values law as the guardian of property, liberty and life, by annulling the constitution and extinguishing the legislature. Were this province blessed with a perfect and permanent system of laws the want of a legislature would be less felt; but we have laws, that want renewal, and laws, that want amelioration. In particular we want an abolition of the feudal tenure and the establishment of register offices. We want these things by legal means, for the employment of capital and the encouragement of labour. But what chance is there of our obtaining them from the present House of Assembly? So far from being disposed to grant us register offices, the demagogues will soon have banished them even from the Eastern Townships.—We have long been in the habit of envying that portion of the country the possession of registers; but the registration act will expire on the first of May next, and the confusion of titles in the Townships will exceed the confusion of titles in the seigniories. Speaking of the Eastern Townships, our patriots, too, have done all, that in them lies, to deprive that portion of the province of the ordinary protection of Courts of Law. The act, establishing such courts, expired on the first of May last; but, by a fortunate accident, it was to continue in force till the close of the next session of the provincial parliament...when that may happen, it is difficult to say. What was the motive of our patriots in thus suspending all legislative proceedings? Nothing personal to themselves, as subjects of the British Empire. In that capacity they had either received or been promised all that reasonable men could desire. It was revolution at which they aimed; & having failed to accomplish their design by an elective council, they now attempt to accomplish it by reasonable meetings. Eighteen months ago, when we last met together at Tattersall's, we were apparently aiming at the ends of a party, against the King's Ministers, the King's Representative, and the King's Commissioners; but the false move of our enemies has placed us on higher and holier ground. You stand here as the champions of the constitution, the avengers of the King, the conservators of the empire. If you quailed not then, will you quail now? No, gentlemen; but you will turn to your enemies the same steady and firm front as the sea-girt homes of ourselves and our fathers turn to the billows of the ocean.

P. E. Leclerc, Esq. then proposed the third resolution. This gentleman addressed the meeting first in French and afterwards in English, and was repeatedly interrupted by loud cheers. We are sorry, that we have no notes of his speech. The Resolution is as follows:—

Resolved 3.—That this meeting cannot too forcibly express its abhorrence of the immoral and disorganizing effect of the Resolutions adopted and measures recommended at public meetings recently held in various parts of the province, and that this meeting reprobates them as detrimental to the welfare of the country, and directly opposed to the sentiments of fidelity to his Majesty and devotion to his Government generally entertained by his loyal Canadian subjects throughout the province.

Stanley Bagg, Esq. seconded the above. He did not, he said, make any pretensions to oratory, but declared, that as he had lived under the Constitution, so was he ready to die for it.

CAMPBELL SWEENEY, Esquire, spoke on the third resolution as follows:—Gentlemen, on an occasion like the present, in the midst of a vast assembly—animated by one spirit, and intent upon one object—I feel myself irresistibly impelled to say a few words in favour of the resolution that you have just heard read. I will not offer an apology for so doing—it would be out of place...the matters in discussion are of too weighty importance to permit any considerations personal to myself to obtrude upon my mind. I will proceed at once briefly to comment on that resolution. It embraces, as you must have observed, two distinct propositions.—1st. The expression of our abhorrence of the destructive and disorganizing effect of the resolutions adopted and the measures recommended at public meetings recently held in various parts of this Province.—2dly. To express our reprobation of them as detrimental to the welfare of this country, and directly opposed to the sentiments of fidelity to his Majesty and devotion to his government generally entertained by his loyal Canadian subjects throughout this province.—On the first head it will not be necessary for me long to dwell or detain your attention. The gentlemen who preside at this meeting and the speakers who have preceded me, have, with talents far beyond any I can lay claim to, and in language more forcible than I possess, completely unmasked the treasonous and traitorous designs of that faction from which these resolutions

emanate....They have clearly shewn to you that that faction has hitherto derived the power from the people, from false representations made to them, and has basely abused that power delegated to them for the good of the subject generally, and for the advancement of the interests and welfare of this Province, by wielding it solely to further their own selfish and corrupt purposes, to the utter neglect of the true interests of their Constituents, and in a manner calculated to involve this Province in utter ruin...and now when his Majesty's Government after having for a series of years adopted a vacillating, weak and conciliatory policy in respect to the Province (evidently intended in kindness to, and for the good of the people, and as evidently predicated upon false notions, as to the state of affairs in, and the true interests of this colony,) has at length, through the channel of the Imperial Parliament, thought fit to oppose even the feeble barrier contained in the resolutions of Lord John Russell to the exorbitant and pernicious demands of that faction; the mask is at once thrown aside, the tocsin of revolution sounded, the standard of revolt raised, and the King's subjects, the loyal inhabitants of this province, required to rally around it. I am glad of this extravagance, so exhibited by that faction. I rejoice that it has made this insane appeal to the people of this province, for, if I mistake not, it will go further to disabuse the minds of a deceived and insulted people, than any measures we could have possibly adopted. It has also afforded us this opportunity of meeting together to express our abhorrence of the destructive and disorganizing effect of that appeal; and it has afforded to the people of this Province generally, an opportunity to shew that these treasonous measures are confined to that faction alone; and that the Canadian inhabitants of this province are not the traitors they would make them, but are as we have always known them, a virtuous and loyal people, animated with sentiments of fidelity to his Majesty, and devotion to his Government. It is with this view that this meeting has been called...it is with this view that the preceding and this Resolution have been offered for your approbation. I need not add that, the unqualified approval you have given to these Resolutions and to the sentiments with which they were supported, convinces me that it requires no effort of mine to secure from you an equal approbation of this Resolution. I might here conclude; I cannot, however, allow this opportunity to pass by without making one appeal to my fellow countrymen. Irishmen! to you I would make this appeal; beware of the seductions of these traitors....I know that they are busy with you....I know that they seek to imbue your minds by every argument likely to attach your sympathies, however false, with dissatisfaction and discontent; they are aware of the excitability of your temperaments...of your unsuspecting and confiding natures—of your warm and generous impulses; and they would lead you to believe that the wrongs our country has suffered, the oppression under which she has so long labored, but which I thank God are progressively, and I sincerely hope and believe speedily to be redressed, follow you to this country and equally oppress you here. They endeavor to pour the poison of dissatisfaction and discontent into your hearts, and then with the fawning of the sycophant, pretend to sympathise in your distress, and as if impelled by a disinterested and generous impulse, they offer to make common cause with you to redress your wrongs. In a word, they flatter to ensnare and then betray you; and what is their object? To make tools of you: to use your physical energies, to forward them in their selfish, corrupt, treasonous and mad career. You will always have the post of honor, you will be thrown into the breach, you will bear the brunt of the battle, while the coward Papineau and his cowardly myrmidons will lurk behind, and when they fail (as if they dare make the attempt, will be their inevitable fate,) they will have at least this satisfaction that the blood of Irishmen has been freely spent, and over your dying agonies they will mock and deride you as at once their dupes and their victims. Irishmen! you know, or at least most of you do, and those who do not will soon discover, that that faction is jealous of, hates, yet fears you. Do you ask for proof? I answer, who was it, the mask of hypocrisy being for a moment laid aside, in alluding to the tide of emigration...to your arrival in this country of your adoption, upbraided the British Government in terms the most scurrilous, with pouring on their beach (as they were pleased to term it,) the out-scourings of their goals, the scum of their population, the robber, the assassin, and all those who being tainted with crime, dared not remain at home.—Who, I ask? Papineau and his faction! Who was it taxed you at your landing on this shore, your birthright as British subjects? Who was it vainly threatened to prevent your landing, or drive you back to perish in the waters of the St. Lawrence? Papineau and his faction! Were you not branded in every hiring print of that faction, with the courteous appellation of starving paupers, adventurers, & foreigners, as if a British subject could be a foreigner in any region where the flag of his country waves in the ascendant. Foreigners—forsooth!! 'Tis nearly eighty years since that question was discussed and finally determined...do you ask me where, I answer, on the heights of Abraham! And now let me for an instant, turn your attention to the reverse of this picture, to the advantages freely offered to you by his

Majesty's Government. It invites you to accept of your birth right, as subjects to make your resting place and your home in this colony, so highly favoured by Divine Providence, with a healthy and salubrious climate, a rich, fertile soil, watered by the noble and far spreading rivers, and its inland seas. It presses you to accept of the welcome which its noble forests so gracefully waive towards you...to possess yourself of that wealth, comfort and independence which its earth yearns to unbosom and yield to your perseverance and industry; & it guarantees to you the protection of your properties and your lives, and the free and unrestrained exercise of your civil and religious rights. Then let no traitors swerve you from your allegiance, let not the example of one renegade Irishman influence you. One who, all other trades failing, has basely sold himself to a faction for filthy lucre; his birth right for a mess of pottage. One, who has proved himself alike a traitor to his King, his country, and his God. Then let not traitors, I say, cheat you of your birthright, but let them feel that you have discovered their treachery and treasonous designs, and that you condemn and despise them.—In conclusion, I will again repeat that it is with satisfaction I have witnessed the insane appeal of that faction to the people of this province, as breathed forth in their treasonous resolutions, because it has afforded to every loyal subject an opportunity at once to record his abhorrence of those measures, his fidelity to his King and his devotion to his government, and thereby to strengthen the sinews of that government, and thus enable it to strangle at its birth this monster, Treason, and hurl back upon the heads of the traitors from whom it emanates, the merited punishment of so base a crime; then leave them to the withering contempt and heartfelt execrations of every loyal subject, of every honest man.

Mr. McGill in proposing the fourth resolution observed, that it was unfortunate for himself and for the respectable meeting he was about to address, that the gentleman who had just preceded him, had made such a truly eloquent and forcible speech,—a speech which, from the classical purity of its language, from the justness of its reasoning and the soundness and truth of its deductions, must have brought conviction home to the bosom of every one who heard it, because the contrast must appear so great that he himself cannot but appear before them to great disadvantage, and they be fatigued and made impatient by having their time longer occupied by anything he could advance. The resolution, however, he had to propose was an important one, one which every one he saw before him and around him, he felt convinced would most cordially support, one which he felt persuaded the great majority of the peaceably disposed, honest and virtuous inhabitants throughout the province would assent to with their whole heart. If they were present to hear it, he would therefore take the liberty of detaining them a few minutes longer in making two or three remarks with reference to its contents. Gentlemen, he continued, our Honorable Chairman has told you, and the speakers who have addressed you previously have stated, that there are grievances to complain of and to be redressed, the pressure of which we feel in our persons and in our circumstances, & under which the whole province is suffering, are not those denounced as such by Mr. Papineau and his misguided supporters. The grievances we feel are those created and produced by that deluded man, and those who support him in the House of Assembly, and not by the acts of the Imperial or Local government, farther than the want of spirit & vigor in the conduct of both towards him and the party who advocate his measures. Though the Imperial authorities have not paid the prompt attention to our petitions which we expected, nor prosecuted those reforms in our laws so necessary to our prosperity, with that dispatch and zeal which the justice and reasonableness of our prayers demanded; yet we have still, he was sure, the most perfect confidence that all declared abuses, all acknowledged grievances of every kind will be gradually redressed; let us be patient.—The British Government, whether administered by Conservatives or Whigs (by Radicals he hoped it never would be,) is invariably guided by principles of justice. We think ourselves in this province a people of great importance...that our interests wants & wishes should be instantly considered as soon as expressed and known in preference to all others. But, gentlemen, let it be remembered, that the sun never sets on his Majesty's dominions...that his Government has other vast & important interests constantly to attend to; applicants from all parts of his glorious empire, equally important with ourselves, to have their claims considered & determined; & we should not only be satisfied, but surprised that so much time and attention have been of late years devoted to the consideration of our political difficulties, and the amelioration of our system of Provincial Government. Gentlemen, he continued, among the other absurd and extravagant recommendations held forth to the loyal inhabitants of this province at the various public meetings, whose doctrines and proceedings we are this day met to consider, is one which he thought would be altogether ineffectual and certainly altogether opposed to the views of those he had the honor of addressing...he meant that which advises them to endeavour to excite and engage the sympathies of the people of the neighbouring republic, with a view to secure assistance in carrying on the treasonable designs which have been so unblushingly avowed. The virtues, the enterprise, the intelligence and the institutions of the inhabitants of the United States are constantly extolled by the promoters of these meetings, for the express purpose of vilifying the government under which we have the glory and the happiness to live. The people of the United States are certainly distinguished for many good qualities—they are enterprising and intelligent—they are brave and generous—they are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh—they are descended from the same stock, and God forbid that we should say anything to their disadvantage; but when their praises are sounded forth with a view to excite discontent among ourselves he might be permitted to say, that he saw nothing in their form of Government—nothing in their institutions to prefer before our own;—nothing to make us envious, of their institutions...their laws were not more purely administered...their judges not more incorruptible...their public men not more virtuous than our own...their enterprise had, on all occasions, been mentioned with exaggerated praise; but he begged leave to ask what had their 'go-a-head' system brought on them? Was there not wide spread ruin and stagnation in commerce from the Mississippi to the St. Lawrence...and we ourselves, as well as our fellow subjects in the Parent State, suffering from the effects of it? Do they enjoy more rational freedom than we do? Have they more freedom of thought, of action and of speech? Are their persons and property better secured by the laws? Read he said, their public prints, and save me the details. (No, no) Gentlemen it is

not under a republican form of government...it is not by being incorporated with the United States...that your prosperity and happiness can be increased. The British Constitution in theory & practice, is the best form of Government that ever was devised by men...and he felt morally certain that none who heard him would ever countenance the establishment of any other in this province...The people of the United States, with other good qualities, possess the science of calculation. They can form just opinions of our political situation...they can see that the grievances our patriots complain of are unfounded and undeserving of notice or of their sympathies. They will count the cost before they embroil themselves with our nation in support of such a cause; if sympathy can be expected at all, it can only be in the breasts of such men as have been and are figuring in Texas...who would come here only for plunder in case of political commotions; such commotions may be excited and may take place...but, gentlemen, this flag—(here Mr. M'G caught hold of the Union flag)...under which our fathers have fought and conquered in all parts of the world...which has for a thousand years braved the battle and the breeze and under which we and our descendants, he hoped would live for many generations to come...will never be displaced from the citadel of Quebec by all the efforts which can be made to tarnish its glory...Let us, therefore, gentlemen, declare our determination to maintain the unity of the empire...to oppose all treasonable designs...to adhere firmly to our connection with the Parent State, a severance from which at present would entail ruin on ourselves and our posterity.

The Hon. gentleman then read the fourth resolution as follows:—

Resolved 4.—That this meeting is impressed with the conviction that the real and acknowledged grievances of his Majesty's subjects in Lower Canada will be fully redressed by his Majesty's Government, that the continued connexion of Lower Canada with the Parent State, is essentially necessary for the prosperity and improvement of the Province, & that any attempt to disturb that connexion & produce a dismemberment of the Empire, is directly contrary to the opinion as it is absolutely opposed to the wishes and interests of this meeting.

The Hon. P. McGill was followed by H. Edmund Barron, Esquire who seconded the resolution. From the position in which we stood, we did not hear Mr. Barron with sufficient distinctness to give the particulars of his speech.

The meeting was then addressed in French by H. LeBlanc de Marconay, Esquire whose speech we hope to be able to publish afterwards.

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TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

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Allen Wheeler, Noyan.
Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas.
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

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The Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the gentlemen of this vicinity that he has taken the front room of Mr. Wm. HICK-OK'S house, lately the residence of JOHN BAKER, Esq., where, in his profession as

Tailor,

he will be in readiness to execute orders in his line in the latest fashion, in the most approved style, and on reasonable terms. He will also cut garments to be made up by others.

WILLIAM MAGOWAN.

Freilighsburg, 30th May, 1837.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL

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Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre, Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas, Ruffs, Tippets, Jenett Collars and Gloves, Buffalo Robes,

&c. &c. &c., for sale by W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836. V2-53